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New species and new records for the Palaearctic and Oriental faunas of the family Clambidae (Coleoptera, Eucinetoidea)

by

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With 8 figures

ABSTRACT

The present study of a large amount of eastern Palaearctic and Oriental material of the family Clambidae has resulted in the recognition of a number of new species: two species and one subspecies from Japan; three species from Taiwan; nine species from India; and two species from Malaysia. Furthermore, faunistic contact has been established at species level between North America and Japan, as well as between the western Palaearctic and Taiwan.

INTRODUCTION

The numbers of specimens of this small family in collections is increasing rapidly owing to the ever-increasing interest in invertebrate soil fauna and improved collecting techniques. In contrast to the results of earlier collecting procedures, considerable numbers of new species are discovered even during short expeditions, and not, as was usual before, only one or two specimens of each.

Recently almost 700 specimens were sent to me by various museums, all from the Palaearctic and Oriental regions. Specimens from the western Palaearctic (250) were provided largely by the Natural History Museums of Genève and Budapest, from Japan by the Genève Museum, from Taiwan (25) by J. Klapperich, and from the Oriental region (365) by the museums of Genève, Budapest and Basel. From this large collection, 378 specimens

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belong to new species or provide valuable biogeographic information and are reported on below. The rest of the specimens belong to already known species and from areas from which they had previously been recorded.

BIOGEOGRAPHY

The considerable samples from the western Palaearctic region did not provide any novelties or new distribution records. Only a large series of *Clambus hayekae* from Spain is worthy of mention. This has revealed the constancy of an aedeagal character throughout an entire population. The mosaic type of distribution of this form of aedeagus (two other localities were already known) within the "normal" form prevented its recognition at subspecific level.

The eastern Palaearctic samples have provided the most important biogeographical novelties. In the Japanese and Taiwanese faunas three species deserve detailed mention.

Clambus pallidulus Reitter, 1911 was hitherto known only from the northern Mediterranean and Central Europe (Italy north to Sicily), France (Savoie), and Germany (Baden), with an extension to Greece and Turkey. The same species was recently discovered in Japan. Although the Japanese specimens reveal minor differences from the western population, these are undoubtedly at infraspecific level.

A similar biogeographic situation was found in *Clambus pilosellus* Reitter, 1876. The distribution of this rare European species extends from Austria (Liezen) through northern Italy, Yugoslavia and the southern Carpathians, northern Turkey and southern Caucasus to the Caspian area. The same species, without even a confirmed subspecific distinction, has now been found in Taiwan.

C. pilosellus shows a typical ponto-Mediterranean distribution with only limited extension to the west and east. The known localities indicate a preference for a rather humid temperate climate, avoiding dry steppes, semi-deserts, and the cool temperate regions. In this respect the distribution area of *C. pallidulus* is rather similar. The habitats of these species in the high altitudes of Taiwan and in Japan respectively are also similar climatologically. The historical connections between the western and eastern distributions of these two species are evident, but the degree of present-day isolation is not clear. The lack of records from the intervening areas cannot be considered as definite evidence of their absence. Nevertheless, the indications are not promising for an existing faunal contact. The limited records of clambids from Iraq and Iran belong to a more arid fauna, dominated by subspecies of *C. dux* Endrödy-Younga, 1960, also represented for example in the Dead Sea area in Israel. Thereby the southern route seems to be interrupted today. A possible northern route through Kazakhstan is unlikely, as the climatic zone represented here seems to be alien to these species and is occupied by the northern Holarctic species *C. pubescens* Redtenbacher, 1849. Neither could a southern, sub-Himalayan recent contact be proved. From this zone a very large amount of material has become available, which consists largely of derivative species of the northern Holarctic *pubescens* group and intrusions from the southern tropical fauna.

A third species, *Clambus vulneratus* Leconte, 1879, is of equal biogeographic importance. This species became known from North America, where it was collected at several localities in southern Canada as well as in the eastern and western United States (Endrödy-Younga), 1981: 49). A rather large series from several localities in central

Japan has proved to be identical at species level with the North American populations. A trans-Atlantic contact between the two regions is well known at generic level, but species identities are apparently not known (Smetana, personal communication).

PALAEARCTIC SPECIES: NEW BIOGEOGRAPHIC RECORDS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW TAXA

Clambus hayekae Endrödy-Younga

Clambus hayekae Endrödy-Younga, 1960: 295.

When this species was described it was already known from a number of localities from countries bordering the western basin of the Mediterranean, including five localities in Spain. Since its description, *C. hayekae* has repeatedly been seen from the same area. A certain degree of variation had already been observed in the original set of specimens, but this could not be evaluated. Three specimens from Spain, from three different localities, show a uniformly much less dilated form of penis. Recently, a large series of 46 specimens (Spain, Granada, Cogollos Vega, 23.V.1966, Cl. Besuchet) from one of the known localities (Granada, Badajoz, Tarragona) became available for study. All of them show the same narrow type of penis, all uniformly and entirely lacking the lefthand side shouldering dilation of the penis (fig. 1 A-B) (apex of penis pointing upwards as studied). No other supporting characters for this aedeagal difference could be found. As the position of the two different populations within Spain makes subspecific division rather unlikely, and the difference seems to me insufficient for specific separation, the status of these populations still remains uncertain.

Clambus vulneratus Leconte

Clambus vulneratus Leconte, 1879: 512; Hatch, 1929: 97, 1957: 283; Endrödy-Younga, 1981: 48.

Reddish brown, usually with darker head and pronotum. Pubescence rather dense and consists of decumbent yellowish hairs. Aedeagus in the Japanese specimens shows moderate variation: apical portion more or less emarginately produced into apex. Detailed description in last reference.

C. vulneratus is the first species of the family that links the Holarctic continents in the Pacific area. In North America it is known sporadically in south-eastern Canada and eastern and western United States.

Material examined from Japan: 21♂, 10♀, and 3 further specimens, all from Genève Museum.

Localities: Honshu, Toyama Pref.: 4 Kaminikawa, Arimine, 1150 m, 29.VII.1980, leg. I. Löbl: 1 Kaminikawa, Fukusawa, 200 m, 29.VII.1980, leg. I. Löbl. — 10 Nagano Pref., J. E. Kogen N. Park, Shiga, 1500 m, 23.VII.1980: 2 Gunma, J. E. Kogen N. Park, Shirane, 1500 m, 22.VII.1980, leg. Löbl. — 15 Tochigi Pref., Nikko Nat. Park, Chuzenji, 1350 m, 14.VII.1980, leg. Löbl. — 2 Ehime Pref., Ishizuchi Nat. Park, Mt. Ishizuchi, 13-14.VII.1980, leg. Besuchet.

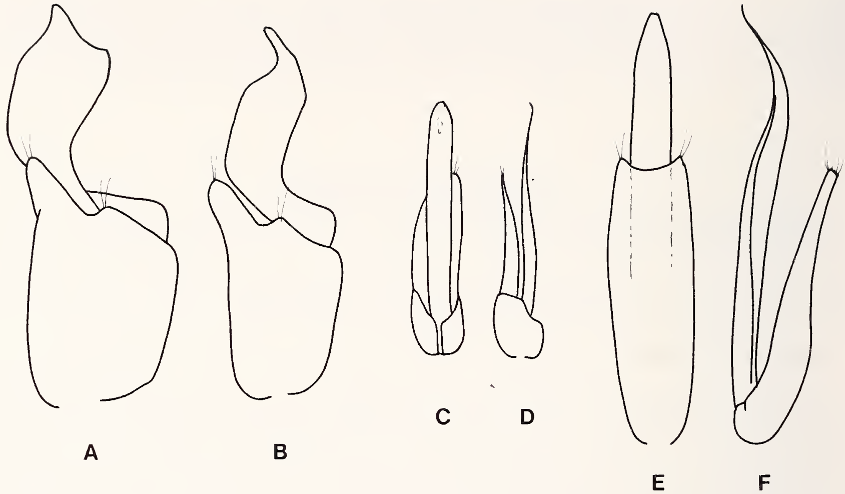

Fig. 1.

Aedeagi of *Clambus* species. A = *C. hayekae* Endrödy-Younga, the typical form, dorsal view. B = *idem,* narrow form found in some areas of Spain, dorsal view. C-D = *C. pallidulus pallidulus* Reitter, dorsal and lateral view. E-F = *C. pallidulus shinto* subsp. nov., dorsal and lateral view.

Clambus pallidulus shinto subspec. nov.

Almost completely black, only lateral margins of pronotum and apical portions of elytra somewhat lighter (the nominate subspecies seems to be generally lighter chestnut brown). Pubescence of pronotum and elytra fine, silvery, shining and short, hairs decumbent and shorter than the distance between insertions. Pubescence of head similarly short but much denser, distance between insertions shorter than length of hairs. — Lateral angle of head rounded; an imaginary line connecting angles runs through posterior third of eyes. Integument shiny, with an indistinct trace of shagreen; basal punctures of hairs distinct. — Anterior lateral angle of pronotum obtusangular, narrowly rounded; posterior angle very broadly rounded and approximately rectangular; lateral margin straight in a short section. Microsculpture of pronotum and elytra similar to that of the head. — Pubescence of ventral surface slightly denser than that of elytra, with a small tuft of densely set hairs at apex of anal sternite. Horizontal, posterior portion of metasternum long in middle (equal to longitudinal diameter of eye). — Legs, mouthparts, and antennae yellow; 7th and 8th segment of antenna as long as broad, apex of apical segment broadly rounded.

Length: ♂: 1,57, ♀: 1,42 mm (stretched), breadth: 0,83 mm.

With the possible exception of colour, no external difference could be found between this and the nominate subspecies. The aedeagus in ssp. *shinto* is bigger and the penis much more arcuate in lateral view (fig. 1 C-F). Measurements of aedeagi in the two subspecies in millimetres:

	ssp. *pallidulus*	ssp. *shinto*
Length of penis	0,44	0,60
Free-standing apical portion of penis	0,10	0,22
Breadth of penis	0,04	0,06
Length of basal plate	0,26	0,32
Breadth of basal plate	0,06	0,12

Distribution of ssp. *shinto* ssp. n.: Japan; of ssp. *pallidulus* Reitter, 1911: Mediterranean area, since published distribution map (ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1960: 279) extended to Turkey.

Material examined: 1♂ and 1♀. Holotype ♂ in Mus. Genève, allotype in author's collection.

Holotypus ♂: Japan, Gunma, ss/Usni Pass, 850 m, 24.VII.1980, leg. Löbl. Allotypus ♀: Japan, Nagano Pref., J. E. Kogen N. Park, Shiga, 1500 m, 23.VII.1980, leg. Löbl.

Clambus pilosellus Reitter

Clambus pilosellus Reitter, 1876: 282. — Endrödy-Younga, 1960: 286.

This species was hitherto known from the eastern-southern part of central Europe to the Caucasus and Caspian area. Three specimens were recently collected in Taiwan which agree in all external characters with specimens of the western populations. The aedeagus also appears identical up to the apex of the median lobe of the penis. In the Taiwan male the apex at the aperture of the ductus ejaculatorius is shorter and symmetrically pointed, whereas in the western specimens it is here more produced and slightly asymmetrical (see ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1960: 286, figs. 37, 38).

There is no doubt about the specific identity of the Taiwan specimens, and the single male available does not seem to justify their recognition as a distinct subspecies.

No record of this species is available from between the Caucasus-Caspian area and Taiwan.

Material examined from Taiwan: 1♂ and 2♀, all from Alishan, 2400 m, 10.VI.1977, leg. J. Klapperich.

Clambus loebli spec. nov.

Clambus loebli is yet another species from Japan with close phylogenetic relations to a western Palaearctic group of species characterised by a strongly asymmetrical penis and long hairs on the clypeus. The new species keys out in the monograph of the Palaearctic species (ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1960: 266) at thesis 40 to the eastern Mediterranean species *C. cilicus* J. Sahlberg, 1913.

Dark chestnut brown. Pubescence of pronotum and elytra (in contrast to the western Palaearctic species) consists of long and fine decumbent hairs, which are not shorter than the somewhat more densely set hairs of the clypeus. Hairs of dorsal surface shorter than, but comparable to the transverse diameter of eye 6:9).

Posterior angle of head pronounced, roundedly obtusangular (100°). An imaginary line connecting the angles runs through the eye shortly behind the middle. Integument shiny with a faint trace of shagreen; basal punctures of hairs hardly discernible. — Both anterior and posterior angles of pronotum slightly obtusangular, but the latter much more broadly arcuate; lateral margin finely and shallowly arcuate. Integument similar to that of head. — Elytra somewhat longer than combined width (18:16,5), lateral margins evenly and shallowly arcuate towards apex of 110°. In lateral view moderately convex, suture line evenly arcuate behind scutellum, meeting the lateral margin at the apex at an angle of about 45°. Integument similar to that of pronotum. — Pubescence of ventral surface longer than that of dorsal surface; the hairs are particularly long at the horizontal section of the metasternum, but they are not set in a single line at the anterior crest. Horizontal, posterior portion of metasternum moderately long in middle, considerably shorter than transverse diameter of eye (5:9); a continuous transverse impression broadens gradually bilaterally. Femoral plates slightly concave longitudinally, hardly visibly shagreened, basal punctures of hairs fine but clearly discernible. — Penis strongly asymmetrical, aparture of ductus ejaculatorius asymmetrical. Basal plate strongly sclerotised and asymmetrical (fig. 2 A-B).

Length: 1,22-1,30 mm, breadth: 0,77 mm.

Distribution: Japan.

Material examined: 3♂ and 8♀. Holotype ♂, allotype ♀ and paratypes in Mus. Genève, 4 paratypes in the author's collection.

Holotypus ♂: Japan, Honshu, Gunma, J. E. Kogen N. Park, Shirane, 1500 m, 22.VII.1980, leg. Löbl. Allotypus ♀ and 2 paratypi: data as holotypus but at 1750 m. Further paratypi: 3 Nagano Pref., J. E. Kogen N. Park, Shiga, 1500 m, 22.VII.1980, leg. Löbl; Shikoku, Ehime Pref., 2 Kyoto, Seryô-Tôge/Kyoto, 500-600 m, 6.VIII.1980, leg. Besuchet; 1 via Mt. Ishizuchi, 1000 m, 14.VIII.1980, leg. Löbl; 1 Ishizuchi N. Park, Omogo, 12.VIII.1980, leg. Besuchet.

This species is named in honour of my old friend Dr Ivan Löbl, coleopterist of the Natural History Museum of Genève.

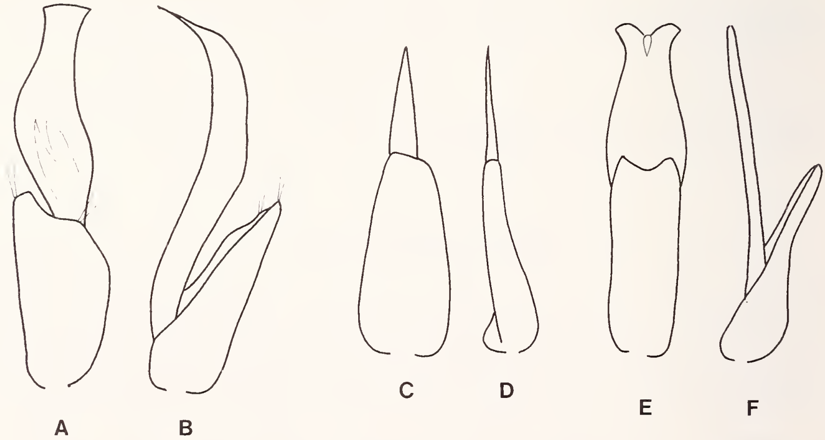

FIG. 2.

Aedeagi of *Clambus* species alternately in dorsal and in lateral view. A-B = *C. loebli* spec. nov. C-D = *C. hisamatsui* spec. nov. E-F = *C. klapperichi* spec. nov.

Clambus hisamatsui spec. nov.

This new species belongs to the circumtropical species group of the genus characterised by the few very long and erect setae of the dorsal surface.

Very small, reddish yellow, smooth and shiny, dark around eyes and lighter, transparent, at lateral lobes of pronotum.

Lateral angle of head obtuse, about 120°, evenly and rather narrowly rounded. An imaginary line connecting the angles across the eyes passes about through their middle. Integument shiny, with only the hardly discernible basal punctures of hairs. Clypeus with a few long and erect setae, of which a pair situated between the eyes is particularly long, 0,1 mm long, considerably more than the diameter of eye (0,07 mm). A secondary pubescence consists of extremely short and fine hairs which in all specimens adhere to the surface. — Both lateral angles of the pronotum broadly arcuate (posterior one even more so), lateral margin straight in a short section in the middle between angles. Pubescence similar to that of the head, two pairs of long setae being arranged in a square in front of the scutellum. — Elytra somewhat longer than combined breadth (27: 24), lateral margins evenly arcuate to moderately obtusangular at apex. In lateral view moderately convex, suture line slightly flattened in middle, more arcuate at scutellum and towards apex. Each elytron with a shallow transverse impression in the middle corresponding with the horizontal section of an L-shaped impression known in some species of this species-group in tropical Asia and South America. Integument smooth with approximately 50 erect setae similar to those of the head and pronotum; elytra apparently lacking the fine secondary pubescence of the head and pronotum. — Pubescence of ventral surface consists of long setae similar to those of the dorsal surface. Horizontal, posterior section of metasternum not reduced strongly in the middle, there longer than longitudinal diameter of eye (8,5: 7). — Legs and antennae orange-yellow, antennae short, with short segments, 7th and 8th segments broader than long. — Aedeagus extremely small. Penis 0,14 mm long, of which the free-standing apical portion is 0,05 mm; breadth of the narrow, sharply pointed penis at the apex of the basal plate is approximately 0,012 mm. Basal plate long, gradually tapering towards truncate apex; 0,09 mm long, at the base 0,04 mm, at the apex 0,025 mm broad (fig. 2 C-D).

Length 0,93 mm with head slightly bent, breadth 0,60 mm.

Distribution: Japan, Honshu Island.

Material examined: 3♂ and 2♀. Holotype ♂, allotype ♀ and 1 paratype in Mus. Genève, 2 paratypes in the author's collection.

Holotypus ♂ and 3 paratypi: Japan, Kyoto, Seryô-Tôge/Kyoto, 500-600 m, 6.VIII.1980, leg. Besuchet. Allotypus ♀: Kyoto, 7-8.VIII.1980, leg. Besuchet.

This remarkable new species is named in honour of Prof. Sadanari Hisamatsu, my kind host after the XVI International Congress of Entomology, Kyoto, 1980.

Clambus klapperichi spec. nov.

This new species resembles the Holarctic species *C. pubescens,* and keys out to it both in the revision of the Palaearctic (ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1960: 262) and of the American species (ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1981: 43). It is also comparable with *C. ruber* spec. nov. from India described in this paper.

Dark chestnut brown with lighter, transparent lateral margins of pronotum. Integument of elytra smooth at the basal third of the length; the punctation that appears here becomes gradually coarser towards apex, although to a lesser extent than in *C. pubescens.* Pubescence uniformly dense over whole surface, hairs about twice as long as the distance between insertions; they are decumbent and shiny yellow. Lateral angle of head broad, sharply rectangular, and situated at the posterior third of eye. Anterior lateral angle of pronotum approximately rectangular, posterior angle broadly rounded, lateral margin straight. Posterior plate of metasternum very long in middle. Aedeagus of symmetrical type, penis with unusual bifid apex.

Head broad but comparatively long, almost semicircular between angles, appreciably convex transversely. Lateral angle almost rectangular (about 95°), bluntly pointed, and situated within posterior third of eye length. Dorsal profile evenly and considerably convex but does not fall steeply to clypeal margin (approx. 55°). Integument smooth with very indistinct shagreen, punctation fine. — Pronotum evenly convex, but lateral lobes not nearly vertical. Anterior lateral angle narrowly rounded, almost rectangular; posterior angle broadly arcuate, lateral margin between angles straight and not emarginate. Microsculpture similar to that of head. — Elytra longer than combined width (34: 29). Lateral margins evenly arcuate to apex. Dorsal profile moderately arcuate from behind scutellum, only short apical portion more strongly deflected. Microsculpture as fine at basal third as that of the head and pronotum, punctation thereafter gradually coarser to apex. — Posterior, horizontal plate of metasternum flat longitudinally and evenly convex transversely, its anterior margin hardly elevated above the level of the plate; it is very long in the middle, about half of the lateral length. Surface flat without any transverse impression, smooth with indistinct shagreen and very fine punctation. Pubescence similar to that of the dorsum and of the rest of the ventral surface. Shagreen of femoral plate and sternites stronger and clearer, punctation hardly discernible. Pubescence at apex of anal sternite somewhat denser than on rest of sternites, but does not form a distinct tuft. — Legs and antennae reddish yellow with darker basal segment of antennae; 5th segment of antenna twice as long as broad, 6th 1,5 times longer han broad, 7th about as long, 8th 1,5 times broader than long. — Aedeagus 0,25 mm long, of which the free-standing apical portion of the penis is 0,08 mm. Maximum breadth of penis 0,053 mm, narrowest before apex (0,03 mm). Penis symmetrical, broadest just below the apex of fused parameres, gradually reducing towards apex, then expanding to a bifid apical portion. This character has not been observed before in the family. Fused parameres almost symmetrically excised at apex, plate 0,05 mm broad (fig. 2 E-F).

Female similar to male, only 5th and 6th segments of antennae shorter.

Length: 1,2 mm, breadth: 0,75 mm.

Distribution: Taiwan.

Material examined: 1♂ and 6♀. Holotype ♂, allotype ♀ and 4 paratypes in the author's collection, 1 paratype in Mus. Basel.

Holotypus ♂, allotypus ♀ and 5 paratypi: Taiwan, Alishan, 2400 m, 10.VI.1977, leg. J. Klapperich.

C. klapperichi spec. nov. is unique in the shape of its penis, well distinguished from *C. pubescens* by the less coarse punctation of the apex of elytra and length of metasternum in middle (shorter in *C. pubescens*). From *C. ruber* spec. nov. it differs *inter alia* in the much denser pubescence, longer head and longer median length of metasternum.

The new species is named in honour of Mr. J. Klapperich, who collected and kindly transferred to me the clambids of his Taiwan collections described here.

Clambus tuberculatus spec. nov.

This species is unique in the family Clambidae in the tuberculate sculpture at the apex of its elytra. Furthermore, a distinct apical subsutural furrow of the elytra characteristic of the genus *Sphaerothorax* is unusual, although not unknown, in this genus.

Posterior angle of head produced, roundedly rectangular, and situated at posterior margin of eye. Anterior lateral angle of pronotum obtusangular, the posterior one rectangular. Metasternum moderately reduced in middle. Pubescence of dorsal surface consists of uniformly densely set short and semi-erect bristles. The bristles are 0.02-0.03 mm long, the distance between their insertions being shorter. Chestnut brown, bristles lighter, shiny.

Head moderately produced in front of lateral angles. Angles produced, rectangular with rounded apex which is situated level with posterior margin of eye. Dorsal profile of head evenly convex and joins clypeal margin at an angle of about 55°. Integument smooth, basal punctures of bristles very fine. Bristles similarly densely set but finer and somewhat shorter than those of elytra. — Pronotum convex transversely, but lateral lobes not nearly vertical. Anterior lateral angle obtusangular, about 120°, and much more broadly arcuate than rectangular posterior angle. Lateral margin between angles straight. Integument smooth with indistinct trace of shagreen and with very fine basal punctures with short bristles. Bristles as short as those of head, but stronger, similar to those of the elytra. — Elytra somewhat longer than the combined width (33: 29). Lateral margins evenly arcuate to apex. Dorsal profile evenly arcuate, highest well behind scutellum. A broad and shallow subsutural furrow appears behind middle of elytra, becoming gradually more distinct towards apex. Integument over most of elytral disc similar to that of pronotum, with only very fine basal punctures of bristles. Apical portion of elytra, however, behind middle of length bears granules at base of bristles instead of the usual punctures. The size of the tubercles gradually increases towards apex and lateral margin, where their elevation is clearly visible in tangential view. Along the subsutural furrow the tubercles form a single, apically double line, due to a deep discal intrusion of smooth area of the basal portion (fig. 3 A). — Posterior, horizontal portion of metasternum moderately reduced in middle, here less than a third of the lateral length (5: 17). Anterior transverse crest sharp but moderately elevated, posterior edge punctate-marginate. Plate without any transverse impression. Integument obliquely shagreened, with very fine basal punctures of hairs. Hairs similar to elytral bristles but leaning closely to surface. Femoral plates somewhat smoother than metasternum but basal punctures of hairs gradually stronger posteriorly. Sternites with distinct and transversely arranged shagreen. Pubescence similar but finer, without any aggregation at the anal sternite. — Legs and antennae reddish yellow. None of the antennal segments are broader than long.

Male unknown.

Length 1,05 mm in half-stretched position, breadth 0,74 mm.

Distribution: Taiwan.

Material examined: 1♀. Holotype in the author's collection.
Holotypus ♀: Taiwan, Alishan, 2400 m, 10.VII.1977, leg. J. Klapperich.

Derivatio nominis: The name refers to the tuberculate elytra, a unique character of this species.

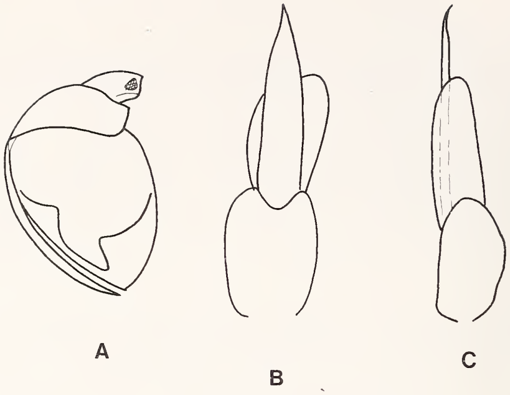

FIG. 3.

A = *Clambus tuberculatus* spec. nov., habitus in semilateral view showing the limits of tuberculate areas of elytra. B-C = Aedeagus of *C. gibbus* spec. nov. in dorsal and lateral views.

Clambus gibbus spec. nov.

The new species is in many respects similar to the Holarctic species *C. gibbulus* (Leconte), 1850, which became known in the western part of the Palaearctic region as *C. radula* Endrödy-Younga, 1960. *C. gibbus* keys out to these names in the revisions of the American and Palaearctic species respectively (ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1981: 43 and 1960: 264).

Small, dark chestnut brown with lighter transparent lateral margins of pronotum. Integument smooth and shiny without distinct shagreen or punctation. Pubescence consists of very short and semi-erect bristles which are a fraction longer on the head. Lateral angle of head rectangular with rounded apex, and situated at the posterior margin of eye. Metasternum moderately reduced in the middle, femoral plates smooth. Aedeagus small, penis slightly asymmetrical, evenly pointed.

Head moderately produced, evenly arcuate. Lateral angles rectangular with briefly rounded apices, situated at the posterior margin of eyes. Post-angular portion of gena rather broad. Dorsal profile of head more arcuate anteriorly and meets clypeal margin almost in a rectangle. Integument shiny, only with an indistinct trace of shagreen, basal punctures of hairs indistinctly small. Short hairs semi-erect, forwardly directed, on disc as long, on clypeus longer than the distance between insertions. They are more closely set and also slightly longer than those of the pronotum and elytra. — Pronotum evenly convex, lateral lobes not nearly vertical. Anterior lateral angle obtusangular, about 120°, rather broadly arcuate; posterior angle approximately rectangular, very broadly arcuate. Lateral margin straight in a short section between angles. Integument smooth and shiny, basal punctures of hairs indistinctly small. Short and semi-erect bristle-like hairs very widely spaced, about one third of the length of distance between insertions. — Elytra longer than combined breadth (31: 26), evenly arcuate to apex. Dorsal profile evenly arcuate without a pre-apical declivity. Integument smooth and shiny, with only a faint trace of shagreen. Punctation and pubescence similar to pronotum. — Metasternum moderately reduced in middle, here about a quarter of the lateral length of the plate. Anterior, transverse margin hardly elevated, posterior edge smooth, disc without transverse impression. Integument smooth or indistinctly shagreened, basal punctures of hairs very fine. Hairs as long as on clypeus but more widely spaced. Femoral plates smooth, sternites with fine, transversely orientated shagreen. Anal sternite without any aggregation of hairs. — Legs and antennae dark yellow; 7th antennal segment longer than broad, 8th moderately broader than long. — Aedeagus small, 0,23 mm long, of which free-standing portion of penis 0,05 mm. Breadth of penis below apical portion of fused parameres 0,04 mm. Lateral margin of penis slightly more arcuate on left- than on righthand side (depicted position), evenly running into a long pointed apex. Fused parameres asymmetrically and roundedly truncate at apex, maximum breadth 0,06 mm (fig. 3 B-C).

Length: 1,05-1,25 mm; breadth: 0,70-0,79 mm.

Distribution: Taiwan.

Material examined: 10♂ and 6♀. Holotype, allotype and 12 paratypes in the author's collection; 1 paratype in Mus. Genève, and one in the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria.

Holotypus ♂, allotypus ♀ and 8 paratypi: Taiwan, Alishan, 2400 m, 10.VI.1977, leg. Klapperich. Further paratypi: 4 *idem.,* but 28.IV.1977; 1 Fenchihu, 30.IV.1977, leg. Klapperich, and 1 *idem.,* but 25.V.1977.

C. gibbus differs from *C. gibbulus* in the main characters: pubescence of head longer than that of pronotum and elytra; pubescence of the elytra more widely spaced; posterior edge of metasternum not punctate-marginate; femoral plates without coarse shagreen; apical portion of penis without short and abruptly tapering apex.

Derivatio nominis: from Latin noun *gibbus, -i,* m., = hump or hunch, referring to the convex shape usual in the family. The name also reflects the phenotypic vicinity and possible kinship relation with the American species *C. gibbulus* (Leconte).

ORIENTAL SPECIES

In the following key all species known from the Region are included. In the descriptive chapters only new species are described. All previously known species are adequately described by Endrödy-Younga (1978). Diagram references to these species in the key refer to the above paper.

KEY TO THE ORIENTAL SPECIES OF THE GENUS *CLAMBUS*

1 (30) Posterior, horizontal plate of metasternum evenly pubescent or apparently bare; the plate is never overlain by a single set of long and recumbent setae emerging from the elevated anterior transverse crest.
2 (13) At least apical portion of elytra coarsely punctate. Dorsum prominently pubescent.
3 (8) Lateral angles of pronotum similarly narrowly rounded (fig. 4 A).
4 (7) Lateral angle of head level with eye.
5 (6) Sutural profile of elytra almost straight in lateral view. Eye of average size, distance between eye and antennal furrow small. Aedeagus: penis symmetrical, deplanate, narrow apical portion elongate, 1978: 76, fig. 4 A-B. 1,1 mm. India .... *C. crinitus* Endrödy-Younga, 1978

6 (5) Sutural profile of elytra in lateral view finely but evenly arcuate. Eye small, distance between eye and antennal furrow broad. — Eye marginate behind, this transverse furrow meets submarginal genal furrow in a post-apical indentation behind lateral angle of head. Aedeagus, fig. 5 A-B. 1,3 mm. India .... *C. mus* spec. nov.

7 (4) Lateral angle of head level with posterior margin of eye. — Sutural profile of elytra finely arcuate. Aedeagus: penis symmetrical, broad, narrow apical portion short, thick at base, deplanate apically, 1978: 76, fig. 4 E-F. 1,2 mm. Vietnam .... *C. tomentosus* Endrödy-Younga, 1978

8 (3) Posterior lateral angle of pronotum much more broadly arcuate than anterior angle, fig. 4 B.

9 (12) Lateral angle of head level with eye.

10 (11) Femoral plate coarsely shagreened and very distinctly punctate. — Lateral angle of head not sharply pointed. Penis not dilated in middle. Aedeagus fig. 5 C-D. 1,1-1,25 mm. India .... *C. ruber* spec. nov.

11 (10) Femoral plate smooth and shiny, only with fine basal punctures of hairs. — Lateral angle of head more sharply pointed. Penis broadly dilated in middle. Aedeagus fig. 5 E-F. 1,1-1,3 mm. India .... *C. croceus* spec. nov.

12 (9) Lateral angle of head level with posterior margin of eye. — Dorsum with sparse, fine and long, leaning pubescence. Femoral plate sharply punctate. Aedeagus fig. 6 A-B. 1,2-1,3 mm. India .... *C. lanuginosus* spec. nov.

13 (2) Whole surface of elytra evenly and finely or indistinctly punctate.

14 (23) Metasternum moderately reduced in middle, posterior, horizontal plate here 1/4 to 1/2 of its lateral length, fig. 4 C.

15 (22) Pubescence of entire dorsum, but at least that of pronotum and elytra, very short, sometimes hardly discernible. Pubescence of clypeus sometimes longer and more apparent.

16 (17) Head with long recumbent setae, pubescence of pronotum and elytra very short. Metasternum and femoral plates with long pubescence (as on head); that of sternites very short, with distinct aggregation of hairs on anal sternite. Aedeagus: penis asymmetrical, narrow apical portion slightly emarginate on one side, 1978: 77, fig. 6 A-B. 1,1 mm. Sri Lanka and Nepal .... *C. villosus* Endrödy-Younga, 1978

17 (16) Pubescence of dorsum equally short, short semi-erect hairs of clypeus often denser than those of pronotum and elytra.

18 (19) Posterior edge of metasternum punctate-marginate. Aedeagus broad and short, penis symmetrical, narrow apical portion long, fused parameres broadly and symmetrically truncate at apex, 1978: 80, fig. 7 E-F. 0.9 mm. Sri Lanka .... *C. pumilus* Motschulsky, 1863

19 (18) Posterior edge of metasternum smooth.

20 (21) Anal sternite transversely shagreened, punctation not visible. Aedeagus fig. 6 C-D. 0.95-1.1 mm. India .... *C. wittmeri* spec. nov.

21 (20) Anal sternite perfectly smooth and shiny with clearly visible basal punctures of hairs. — Lateral angle of head as in *C. wittmeri* level with posterior margin of eye. Aedeagus fig. 6 E-F. 0.95-1.22 mm. India .... *C. kumaonis* spec. nov.

22 (15) Not only head but also pronotum and elytra with long and soft, recumbent and silvery hairs. — Punctation of elytra very fine. Lateral angle of head level with posterior margin of eye. Sutural profile of elytra flattened in middle, arcuate behind. Aedeagus fig. 7 A. 0.8 mm. India ..... *C. joculus* spec. nov.

23 (14) Metasternum drastically reduced in middle, posterior, horizontal plate here only 1/6-1/7 of its lateral length, fig. 4 D.

24 (25) Lateral angle of head level with eye. — Pubescence indistinct. Sutural profile of elytra evenly arcuate. Femoral plate perfectly smooth. Penis symmetrical, very narrow, almost straight in lateral view, 1978: 80, fig. 7 C-D. 0.7-0.8 mm. Vietnam .... *C. topali* Endrödy-Younga, 1978

25 (24) Lateral angle of head level with posterior margin of eye or situated behind.

26 (27) Lateral angle of head distinctly behind eye, almost as broad as diameter of eye (6: 8). Pre-angular genal margin of head bent to apex. Larger species. Penis sharply bisinuate in lateral view, 1978: 81, fig. 8 D-E. 1.1-1.3 mm. India .... *C. formosanus indicus* Endrödy-Younga, 1978

27 (26) Lateral angle of head narrower, less projecting triangularly, only about half diameter of eye. Pre-angular genal margin straight to apex of lateral angle. Smaller species.

28 (29) Much smaller. Apex of lateral angle of head simple. Aedeagus very small, penis filiform, finely and arcuately bisinuate in lateral view, 1978: 80, fig. 7 A-B. 0.6 mm. Burma .... *C. flaveolus* Endrödy-Younga, 1978

29 (28) Larger species. Apex of lateral angle of head indented at the external end of collar furrow, 1978: fig. p. 73. Aedeagus very small, penis filiform, asymmetrically pointed, 1978: 77, fig. 6 E-F. 1.0 mm. Vietnam .... *C. bachmayeri* Endrödy-Younga, 1978

30 (1) Transverse anterior crest of metasternum with a dense set of long and recumbent setae overlaying more or less the whole horizontal portion of metasternum.

31 (38) Disc of elytra simple, without an L-shaped impression.

32 (33) Elytra apparently bare, although in fresh specimens three long and very fine setae can be found on the disc. Aedeagus fig. 7 B-C. 0.6 mm. Malaysia, Perak .... *C. laetulus* spec. nov.

33 (32) Elytra with numerous long, stiff and erect setae along the lateral margin and also on the disc.

34 (35) Elytra without any subsutural fossa. — Setae of elytra best visible on lateral margin, not very numerous on disc. Lateral angle of head rounded, gena forms an almost even margin all along eye. Aedeagus fig. 7 D. 0.8 mm. India, Bengal .... *C. bengalensis* spec. nov.

35 (34) Elytra with subsutural fossa.

36 (37) Subsutural fossa broader and more distinct. Disc of elytra with only about 20 long and semi-erect setae. Penis long and narrow, spike-like. Aedeagus fig. 8 A-B. 0.9 mm. Malaysia, Perak .... *C. foveatus* spec. nov.

37 (36) Subsutural fossa narrower. Disc of elytra with about 30 setae. Penis narrowly lanceolate. Aedeagus fig. 8 C-D. 1.0 mm. India .... *C. obtusus* spec. nov.

38 (31) Disc of each elytron with an L-shaped impression. The vertical arm of the impression is juxta-sutural, the horizontal arm turning towards lateral margin.

39 (40) The transverse furrow behind anterior transverse crest of metasternum clearly and rather coarsely punctate on its median section. Aedeagus very small in ratio to body length (0.19 mm), penis broad with short narrowing apical portion; 1978: 76, fig. 4 C-D. 1.25 mm. Vietnam .... *C. setosus* Endrödy-Younga, 1978

40 (39) Transverse furrow of metasternum smooth, without any distinct punctation. Aedeagus longer, 0.25 mm. Penis semi-parallel with short, evenly tapering apical portion, in lateral view nicked in the middle, 1978: 76, fig. 4 G-H. 1.0-1.1 mm. Sri Lanka .... *C. ceylonicus* Endrödy-Younga, 1978

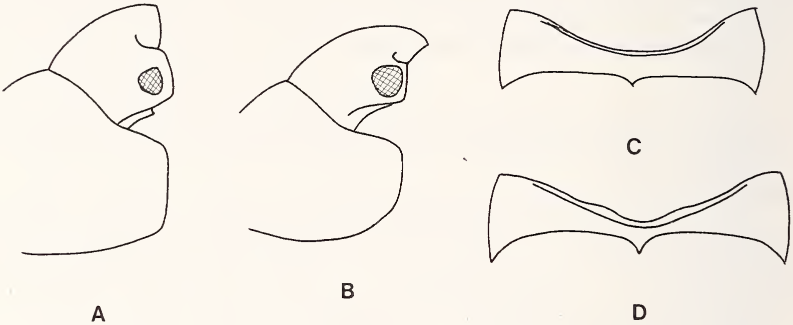

FIG. 4.

A = similar lateral angles of pronotum in *Clambus mus* spec. nov. B = broader rounded posterior lateral angle of pronotum in *C. ruber* spec. nov. C = moderately reduced metasternum in *C. kumaonis* spec. nov. D = drastically reduced metasternum in *C. formosanus indicus* Endrödy-Younga.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES

Clambus mus spec. nov.

C. mus seems to be most closely related to *C. vulneratus.* It is, however, distinct from all other known species by the small eye, which is finely but sharply marginate behind, collar margin indented behind rounded temporal angle. Dense punctation of elytra appears already at the basal fifth of length. Both dorsal and ventral surfaces densely shagreened.

Head broad, but clypeus comparatively projected-arcuate, the ratio between breadth at temporal angles and length in front of this line being 23: 9. Dorsal profile in lateral view convex, gradually deflected clypeus meets basal margin at an angle of about 80°. Eye unusually small, the distance between eye and antennal furrow almost as long as longitudinal diameter of eye (5: 7). Temporal angle not prominently triangular; it forms only a narrow, slightly dilating margin to the eye; the temporal margin ends at the projecting anterior end of the collar margin behind eye. The surface is densely shagreened with a greasy sheen and uniformly clothed with semi-erect yellowish hairs. As the whole surface, chestnut brown. — Pronotum more convex at anterior lateral angles than behind, anterior angles vertical. Posterior angle even more narrowly rounded than the anterior, lateral margin straight in between, fig. 4 A. Shagreen dense and distinct at the lateral lobes, where shallow and indistinct basal punctures of hairs are also discernible; integument smoother at the middle of disc. Pubescence and colour same as on head, only lateral margins lighter brown. — Elytra longer than combined breadth (35: 29). Lateral margins evenly rounded to the approximately rectangular apex. Sutural profile evenly and flatly arcuate behind scutellum, and only the extreme tip is deflected. Basal punctures of hairs already appear at the base of elytra and are uniformly distinct, simply inflicted. Pubescence dense, hairs longer than distance between insertions, decumbent and yellow. — Posterior, horizontal portion of metasternum about four times longer laterally than in the middle; shagreen coarse without punctation, pubescence uniform and similar to that of elytra. Femoral plates slightly smoother but with distinct punctation, pubescence similar. Sternites with similar, coarse microsculpture and pubescence, but anal sternite without a coarse, tuft-like aggregation of hairs. — Fifth segment of antenna slightly longer than broad, 6th and 7th moderately, 8th distinctly broader than long. — Aedeagus comparatively large, penis of symmetrical type; semi-parallel in median section and evenly tapering to the rounded tip of apex. Aedeagus 0.44 mm long, of which free-standing portion of penis is 0.12 mm; breadth of penis 0.08 mm. Fused parameres 0.09 mm broad, fig. 5 A-B.

Length: 1.3-1.35 mm with head stretched; breadth 0.75 mm.

Distribution: eastern section of sub-Himalayan India.

Material examined: 2♂ and 2♀. Holotype, allotype and 1 paratype in Mus. Genève, 1 paratype in the author's collection.

Holotypus ♂, allotypus ♀ and 2 paratypi: India, W. Bengal, Darjeeling district, Tonglu, 2700 m, 16.X.1976, Besuchet-Löbl.

Derivatio nominis: Latin noun *mus, muris,* m. or f. = mouse.

Clambus ruber spec. nov.

Shiny light reddish-brown. Pubescence prominent, evenly dense on dorsal and ventral surfaces, hairs moderately long, decumbent, yellow. Posterior half of elytra very distinctly punctate, punctures simply inflicted. Posterior, horizontal portion of metasternum moderately reduced in middle. Lateral angle of head level with posterior third of eye. Femoral plates with large, densely punctured and shagreened area.

Head broad, moderately convex in lateral view, dorsal profile meets clypeus at about 45°. Lateral angle of head slightly obtusangular (about 110°), only tip of apex rounded, not indented; apex situated at the posterior third of eye; ocular margin straight. Integument shiny, with only a trace of faint shagreen, basal punctures of hairs indistinct. Hairs one and half times to twice length of distance between insertions. Reddish brown, darker around eyes. — Pronotum evenly convex, lateral lobes not quite vertical. Anterior lateral angle much more narrowly rounded than posterior angle, lateral margins straight in a short section, but not emarginate as in *C. vulneratus.* Sculpture and pubescence similar to those of head. — Elytra longer than combined breadth (33: 28), transversely convex anteriorly, here lateral margins vertical. Sutural profile flatly arcuate, only deflected at extreme apex. Microsculpture similar to that of pronotum in anterior half, basal punctures of hairs gradually stronger behind, simply inflicted and densely set in posterior half. Pubescence similar to that of pronotum. — Posterior, horizontal portion of metasternum two and a half times longer laterally than in middle (20: 8); integument smooth. Femoral plate roughly punctured and densely shagreened, smooth at its margins. Sternites distinctly shagreened. Pubescence of ventral surface similar to that of the dorsal surface. — Sixth antennal segment about as broad as long, 7th slightly, 8th about twice broader than long. — Aedeagus of symmetrical type, small. Penis slightly emarginately tapering to apex, straight in lateral view. Aedeagus 0.22 mm long, of which free-standing portion of penis is 0.07 mm, penis 0.04 mm broad at apex of basale. Basale 0.06 mm broad, fig. 5 C-D.

Length: 1,1-1,25 mm stretched; breadth: 0,7 mm.

Distribution: sub-Himalayan regions of India.

Material examined: 18♂, 46♀ and 122 further specimens. Holotype, allotype and 82 paratypes in Budapest, further paratypes: 79 Genève and 23 Basel and 2 coll. M. Sakai. Duplicates from above sets are also in Pretoria (Transvaal Museum) and in the author's collection.

Holotypus ♂, allotypus ♀ and 43 paratypi: India, W. Bengal, Darjeeling Distr., Debrapani, 1700 m, sifted mosses on trees of indigenous forest, 30.V.1980, leg. Gy. Topàl. Further paratypi: Darjeeling District (78 ex.): 8 as holotypus, but sifted (only), 31.V.1980; 6 Ghum, 1800 m, beaten material, 11.X.1967, n° 807, Gy. Topàl: 3 *idem*, n° 812, 12.X.1967, Gy. Topàl; 1 *idem*, 2000 m, 8.X.1967, n° 779, Gy. Topàl; 1 *idem*, 2200 m, extracted moss sample, 5-18.X.1967, n° 767, Gy. Topàl; 1 *idem*, sifted litter, 6-17.X.1967, n° 768, Gy. Topàl: 2 *idem*, beaten material, n° 772, Gy. Topàl; 7 Lopchu, netted in grasses, 20.X.1967, n° 856, Gy. Topàl; 1 Kurseong, beaten material, 18.X.1967, n° 849, Gy. Topàl; 3 Ghum 3 km S., sifted mosses, 12.IV.1967, Gy. Topàl; 1 Darjeeling North Point, 1300 m, beaten material, 16.X.1967, n° 838, Gy. Topàl; 5 *idem*, 17.X.1967, n° 843, Gy. Topàl; 10 Algarah, 1800 m, 9.X.1978, Besuchet-Löbl; 4 Halimpong-Algarah, 1400 m, 8.X.1978, Besuchet-Löbl; 6 Ghoom-Lopchu, 2000 m, 12.X.1978, Besuchet-Löbl; 8 *idem*, 14.X.1978; 5 Tigerhill, 2200-2300 m, 13.X.1978, Besuchet-Löbl; 4 Lava, 2035 m, 8.IX.1980, Bhakta B.; 1 Ghum, Chim Khona, 2200 m, 4.VI.1975, W. Wittmer; 1 Monshong, 1400 m, 13.IX.1980, Bhaktar B. — India, Kumaon (U. P.) (14 ex.): 2 Chanbattia, env. 1800 m, 12-13.X.1979, I. Löbl; 2 *idem*, 1950 m, 14.X.1979, I. Löbl; 1 *idem*, 1900-2100 m, 25.IX.1981, M. Brancucci; 1 Rangarh, env. 2000 m, 9.X.1979, I. Löbl; 2 *idem*, 2000 m; 1 Naini Tal, 2000 m, 8.X.1979, I. Löbl; 1 entre Bhim Toch et Sat Tal, 1500 m, 7.X.1979, I. Löbl; 4 Ranikhet-Garzampani, 1800-2000 m, 6.V.1978, W. Wittmer. — India, Garwhal (3 ex.): 1 entre Tahri et Srinagar, 900 m, 25.X.1979, I. Löbl; 1 Mussoorie, 1700 m, 19.X.1979, I. Löbl; 1 au-dessous de Mussoorie, 1700 m, 19.X.1979, I. Löbl. — India, Meghalaya (1 ex.): 1 Khasi Hills, 1700 m, Cherrapunjee, 26.X.1978, Besuchet-Löbl. — Sikkim (4 ex.): 3 Bakhim, 2600 m, 27.VIII.1980, Bhakta B. — O. Nepal (8 ex.): 1 Alagara, 1700 m, 5.IX.1980, Bhakta B.; 1 Jubing, 1300 m, 20.VI.1979, Bhakta B.; 2 Lukia, 2900 m, 14.VI.1979, Bhakta B.; 4 Chandam Bari, 3350 m, 26.VI.1979, Bhakta B. — India, Prov. Bagmati (2 ex.): Burlang Bhanjyang, Löbl & Smetana: 1, 2600 m, 5.IV.1981; 1, 2800 m, 2.V.1981. — India, Khandbari Distr. (31 ex.), all collected by A. & Z. Smetana: 2 Forest above Ahale, 2300 m, 26.III.1982; 8 *idem*, 2400 m, 25.III.1982; 2 *idem,* 2400 m, 25-27.III.1982; 5 *idem*, 2450 m, 13.IV.1982; 4 *idem*, 2500 m, 28.III.1982; 1 *idem*, 1500 m, 11.IV.1982; 4 *idem*, 2500 m, 12.IV.1982; 2 *idem*, 2500 m, 14.IV.1982; 1 *idem*, 2600 m, 15.IV.1982; 2 Phulcoki, 2600 m, 20.IV.1982. — Central Nepal: 2 Sundarija, 1370 m — Okhreni, 2100 m, ur. Kathmandu, 6.X.1981, M. Sakai; 1 Godawari, 1650 m, Kathmandu valley, 3.X.1981, M. Sakai.

Derivatio nominis: Latin adjective: *ruber, -a, um* = red, reddened, referring to the colour of the new species.

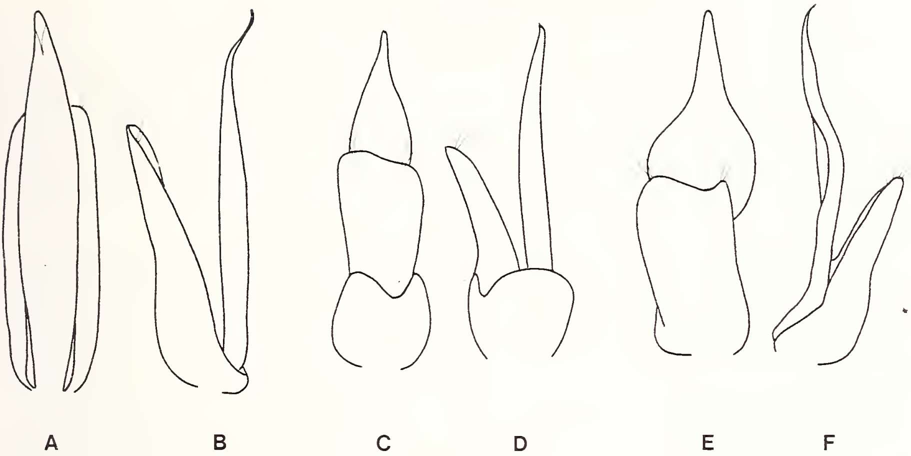

FIG. 5.

Aedeagi of *Clambus* species alternately in dorsal and in lateral view. A-B = *C. mus* spec. nov. C-D = *C. ruber* spec. nov. E-F = *C. croceus* spec. nov.

Clambus croceus spec. nov.

Very similar and closely related to *C. ruber*. Its distribution seems to be restricted to the western part of the sub-Himalayan regions (Kumaon), where *C. croceus* and *C. ruber* are sympatric and are known from the same sample (Rangarh, 2000 m). The few and slight differences in external characters are not quite adequate to distinguish between these two species, particularly if only one of them is at hand. The shape of the penis is, however, very distinctly and constantly different. Characters not repeated in the following diagnosis were found similar to *C. ruber* spec. nov.

Lateral angle of head similarly situated to that of *C. ruber*, but apex slightly less pointed, more broadly rounded. Femoral plates shinier, punctation much finer, shagreen reduced. — Penis lanceolate, lateral margins dilated into symmetrical lobes in middle of length. Aedeagus 0,27 mm long, of which free-standing portion of penis is 0,10 mm, penis broader than basal plate, 0,07 mm. Basal plate 0,06 mm broad, fig. 5 E-F.

Length: 1,1-1,3 mm with head stretched; breadth: 0,65-0,70 mm.

Distribution: Western portion of sub-Himalayan India, Kumaon Province.

Material examined: 10♂ and 15♀. Holotype, allotype and paratypes in Mus. Genève. Further paratypes in the author's collection.

Holotypus ♂, allotypus ♀ and 15 paratypi: Inde, Kumaon (U. P.), Rangarh, 2000 m, 9.X.1979, coll. I. Löbl. — Further paratypi: 1♂, as holotype, but env. 2000 m (6b); 2♂ and 1♀: Inde, Garhwal (U. P.), 16 km de Srinagar, 550 m, 29.X.1979, leg. I. Löbl; 1♀, *idem*, but entre Tehri et Srinagar, 900 m, 25.X.1979, leg. I. Löbl; 1♂ and 2♀, India U. P. Chanbattia, 1900-2100 m, 25.V.1981, leg. M. Brancucci.

Derivatio nominis: Latin adjective, *croceus, -a, -um,* saffron-coloured, or golden yellow, referring to the yellow pubescence of this species.

Clambus lanuginosus spec. nov.

C. lanuginosus is in kinship relation to *C. ruber.* It is distinguished by the prominent triangular temporal angle of the head, which is not indented at the margin and is situated at the posterior third of the eye. Posterior angle of pronotum very broadly rounded; pronotum smoother and shinier than elytra. Punctation of elytra already appears at about the second third of their length. Femoral plate uniformly punctate. Penis narrowly parallel and pointed. Dark chestnut brown.

Head broad and short, clypeus rather flatly arcuate, the ratio between the breadth at temporal angles and length in front of this line 24:7. Dorsal profile in lateral view evenly and moderately arcuate, meeting the margin anteriorly at an angle of about 75°. Temporal angle almost rectangular (100°), pointed and forming a rather broad genal margin to the lateral margin of eye. Temporal margin straight, collar margin slightly convexly arcuate towards apex. Integument smooth and shiny, sometimes with indistinct shagreen, basal punctures of hairs hardly visible. Pubescence finer and darker than in *C. ruber.* — Pronotum evenly convex, lateral lobes not nearly vertical. Anterior lateral angle obtusangular with apex narrowly rounded, posterior angle very broadly rounded; lateral margin almost continuously arcuate or slightly flattened behind anterior angle. Integument smooth and shiny, with only indistinct basal punctures of hairs. Pubescence of head and pronotum somewhat more spaced than that of elytra. — Elytra longer than combined breadth (34:29). Lateral margins evenly arcuate in dorsal view, apex rather broadly rounded, forming an angle of about 120°. Sutural profile in lateral view evenly arcuate from base to apex, only very slightly flattened preapically. In this respect distintly different from the related species *C. ruber* and *C. croceus.* Integument finely to distinctly shagreened, shagreen does not become coarser towards apex. Basal punctures of hairs shallow and simply inflicted, evenly dense but much stronger in the discal area than laterally. Pubescence uniformly dense, hairs longer than distance between insertions, decumbent, fine, and light transparent. — Posterior, horizontal part of metasternum about three times longer laterally than in the middle, its anterior transverse margination hardly elevated; posterior edge distinctly punctate-marginate. Integument distinctly shagreened, resulting in a greasy sheen, basal punctures of hairs fine, but visible. Femoral plates somewhat shinier, punctation here as dense as but clearer than on elytra. Microsculpture of sterna coarse, with less clearly visible punctation. Pubescence of ventral surface similar to but less erect than that of elytra. Apex of anal sternite with a patch of more densely aggregated hairs. — Only 8th segment of antenna distinctly broader than long. — Aedeagus comparatively large, with penis of symmetrical type. Penis long, narrow, semiparallel, and very slightly contracting from base to pointed apical portion. Round aperture of inner sac very distinct preapically. Length 0.37 mm, of which free-standing portion of penis is 0.11 mm. Breadth of penis near to its base 0.06 mm, at aperture of inner sac 0.05 mm. Breadth of basal plate 0.08 mm, fig. 6 A-B.

Length: 1.2-1.3 mm with head stretched; breadth: 0.72 mm.

Distribution: India, Meghalaya state.

Material examined: 3♂, 7♀, and one further specimen. Holotype, allotype and 6 paratypes in Mus. Genève, 3 paratypes in the author's collection.

Holotypus ♂, allotypus ♀ and 8 paratypi: India, Meghalaya, Khasi Hills, Nongpoh, 700 m, 5.XI.1978, Besuchet-Löbl. One paratypus: as holotypus but Garo Hills, Darugiri, 400 m, 4.XI.1978, Besuchet-Löbl.

Derivatio nominis: Adjective formed from the root of the Latin noun *lanugo, -inis,* f., = soft hair, referring to the long soft hairs of the head and metasternum typical of this species.

Clambus wittmeri spec. nov.

The new species is very closely related to the North American *C. gibbulus* (Leconte), 1850 and keys out to this species in the revision of the American clambids (ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1981: 43). The main differences are in details of the shape of the penis, the smooth and not reticulate-shagreened femoral plate in *C. wittmeri,* and the smooth posterior margin and surface of the metasternum.

Integument of head, pronotum and elytra smooth and shiny, basal punctures of hairs hardly discernible. Pubescence consists of extremely short and fine semi-erect hairs, which are similar but much denser on clypeus. Coffee-brown, occasionally reddish, with lighter transparent lateral lobe of elytra. Head moderately convex, apex of lateral angle level with posterior margin of eye, apex rounded, both lateral and posterior margins slightly curved towards it; margins together with apex narrowly lighter, transparent. — Pronotum moderately convex, anterior lateral angle obtusangular, about 120°, rather broadly rounded; posterior angle more broadly and flatly arcuate; lateral margin between angles flatly arcuate and straight in a short section behind anterior angle. — Elytra slightly longer than combined breadth (28: 25), lateral margins evenly arcuate in dorsal view; suture line evenly and moderately arcuate behind scutellum in lateral view. — Pubescence of ventral surface similar to that of the dorsal surface. Metasternum moderately reduced in the middle, here about a third of lateral length. Anterior margin of horizontal plate sharply marginate, flat and only transversely convex behind. Integument smooth and shiny. Femoral plates also smooth and shiny, with hardly a trace of shagreen, basal punctures of hairs very fine on both plates. Abdominal tergites very distinctly shagreened in a transverse mesh pattern, basal punctures of hairs not visible. Mouthparts, legs and antennae yellow; 8th segment of antenna broader than long, 7th about as broad as long. — Aedeagus 0.24 mm long, of which the free-standing apical portion of penis is 0.07 mm. Breadth of penis 0.035 mm. Penis broadest at about the apex of the basal plate, evenly or almost evenly tapering to sharply pointed apex, straight in lateral view, only distal portion turned slightly ventrad. A less sclerotised and lighter transparent line with the aperture of the ductus at its distal end does not reach the apex of the penis. Basal plate 0.17 mm long and 0.055 mm broad, slightly asymmetrical with asymmetrical roundedly truncate apex and with a pair of bristles at each posterolateral corner, fig. 6 C-D.

Length: 0.95-1.1 mm stretched; breadth: 0.55-0.64 mm.

Distribution: Sub-Himalayan part of India.

Material examined: 15♂ and 11♀ and 4 further specimens. Holotype ♂, allotype ♀ and 14 paratypes in Mus. Genève, 2 paratypes in Mus. Basel, 4 coll. M. Sakai and 8 paratypes in the author's collection.

Holotype ♂, allotype ♀ and 16 paratypi: Inde, Kumaon (U.P.), Rangarh, 2000 m, 9.X.1979, leg. I. Löbl. Further paratypi: 3, Inde, Kumaon (U.P.), Chaubattia, 1900-2100 m, 25.V.1981, leg. M. Brancucci; 3, Inde, Garhwal (U.P.), entre Devaprayang et Srinagar, à 16 km de Srinagar, 550 m, 29.X.1979, leg. I. Löbl; 1, Inde, Garhwal (U.P.), entre Tehri et

Srinagar, à 20 km de Srinagar, 900 m, 25.X.1979, leg. I. Löbl; India W. Bengal: 2 Darjeeling, 2100 m, 27.IX.1983, M. Sakai; 1 Teesta, 220 m, nr. Kalimpong, 10.XI.1981, M. Sakai. — Centr. Nepal: 1 Ulleri, 2000 m, nr. Ghorapani, 14.X.1981, M. Sakai; 1 Sundarijal, 1370 m-Okhreni, 2100 m, nr. Kathmandu, 6.X.1981, M. Sakai.

This species is named in honour of my good friend Dr. Walter Wittmer, formerly of the Basel Museum, specialist in the family Malachiidae and enthusiastic collector in South America, India, Saudi Arabia and, most recently, in South Africa.

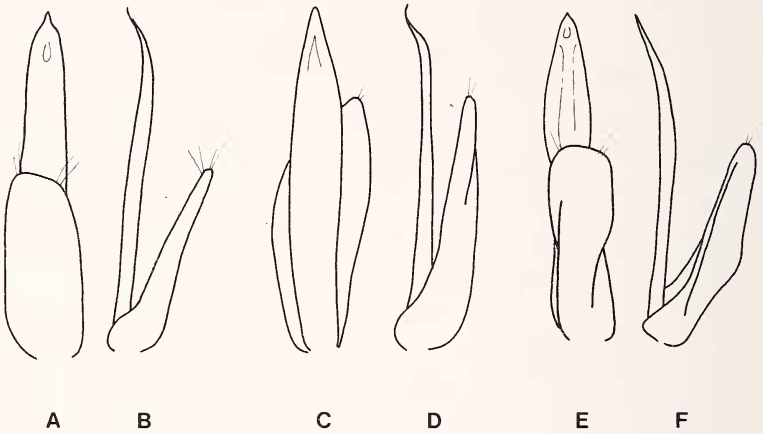

Fig. 6.

Aedeagi of *Clambus* species alternately in dorsal and in lateral view. A-B = *C. lanuginosus* spec. nov. C-D = *C. wittmeri* spec. nov. E-F = *C. kumaonis* spec. nov.

Clambus kumaonis spec. nov.

Very closely related to *C. wittmeri,* spec. nov. Characters not mentioned below were found to be identical with the description of the above species.

Due to its lighter, bright reddish brown colour, the smooth and shiny surface of the dorsal integument even more apparent. A slight indentation at the apex of the lateral angle of head is usually distinct; the postocular lateral furrow of head (also present in *C. wittmeri*) is directed towards this indentation. — Posterior, horizontal portion of metasternum as well as femoral plates perfectly smooth and shiny, basal punctures of hairs more distinct. Anal sternite perfectly smooth with rather strong basal punctures of hairs (best external character to separate from *C. wittmeri*); penultimate sternite similarly smooth but punctures fine; a very faint trace of transverse shagreen appears on the third, and becomes gradually clearer towards the first visible sternite. — 8th segment of antenna about as broad as long, 7th distinctly longer than broad. — Aedeagus larger, better sclerotised, 0.33 mm long, of which free-standing apical portion of penis is 0.1 mm. Penis 0.05 mm broad, aperture of ductus ejaculatorius more distinctly marked and lies distal to the transparent median line. Apical portion of penis more evenly and strongly bent ventrad. Basal plate also better sclerotised and 0.07 mm broad, fig. 6 E-F.

Length: 0.95-1.22 mm stretched; breadth: 0.55-0.72 mm.

Distribution: Sub-Himalayan region of India, Kumaon and Garwhal districts.

Material examined: 5♂ and 3♀. Holotype ♂, allotype ♀ and 4 paratypes in Mus. Genève, 2 paratypes in the author's collection.

Holotypus ♂, allotypus ♀ and 4 paratypi: Inde, Kumaon (U.P.), Rangarh, 2000 m, 9.X.1979, leg. I. Löbl. Further paratypi: 1♀, as holotype but Chanbattia près Ranikhet, env. 1800 m, 12-13.X.1979; 1♂, Inde, Garwhal (U.P.), au-dessous de Mussoorie, 1700 m, 19.X.1979, leg. I. Löbl.

A single male with similar external characters but with narrower, parallel and straight penis and with more developed transverse shagreen of abdominal sternites (Kumaon, Chanbattia, env. 1800 m, 12-13.X.1979, Löbl) is excluded from the type set of the new species.

Derivatio nominis: Formed from the geographic name of the District of Kumaon in India.

Clambus joculus spec. nov.

Very small, almost black, pubescence uniformly long, dense on elytra, more widely spaced on head and pronotum. Punctation indistinct on forebody, distinct but not nearly as strong as in *C. ruber* (or *C. pubescens*) on the elytra. Temporal angle of head nearly rectangular but apex rounded, situated behind eye. Sutural profile of elytra flattened in middle. Distal portion of metasternum short in middle. Aedeagus very small. In spite of its uniform pubescence, *C. joculus* seems not to be closely related to the kinship group of *C. ruber.*

Head broad, evenly and projectingly arcuate between temporal angles. The ratio of the distance between temporal angles to length in front of this line is 17: 6. Dorsal profile in lateral view somewhat domed in middle but flattened anteriorly and meets front margin at an angle of about 60°. Temporal angle pointed, almost rectangular (100°) and situated just behind the posterior margin of eye. Temporal margin very slightly arcuate, almost straight. Integument perfectly smooth, basal punctures of hairs hardly visible. Pubescence consists of decumbent fine silvery hairs, which are about as long in middle of disc as distance between insertions, somewhat denser on clypeus. — Pronotum uniformly and moderately convex transversely. Anterior lateral angle distinctly obtusangular (120°), posterior angle more broadly rounded, lateral margin briefly straight in between. Integument perfectly smooth and shiny, hairs of similar length and spacing to those on back of head. — Elytra hardly longer than combined breadth (23: 21), lateral margins evenly arcuate in dorsal view. Sutural profile nicked behind middle, almost straight in front and behind. Integument smooth at base, finely shagreened behind, basal punctures of hairs fine and sharply inflicted (not large and shallow), sheen of surface broken behind middle. Pubescence much denser than on pronotum, here comparable with the elytral pubescence in *C. ruber.* Hairs here about one and a half times longer than distance between insertions. — Distal portion of metasternum short in middle, about four times longer laterally, its surface finely shagreened, posterior edge very distinctly punctate-marginate. Femoral plates shiny, with only a trace of diffuse shagreen, and fine basal punctures of hairs. Sterna more distinctly shagreened. Pubescence of ventral surface finer than that of dorsum, not forming a tuft at apex of anal sternite. — Aedeagus very small, penis broadly tongue-shaped with feebly scerotised apex. Length 0.16 mm with free-standing portion of penis 0.06 mm, breadth of penis 0.04 mm. Basal plate 0.05 mm broad, fig. 7 A.

Length: 0.8 mm with head extended; breadth: 0.53 mm.

Distribution: India, Meghalaya state.

Material examined: 3♂. Holotype and 1 paratype in Mus. Genève; 1 paratype in the author's collection.

Holotypus ♂ and 2 paratypi: India, Meghalaya, Khasi Hills, Shillong, 1850-1950 m, 25.X.1978, Besuchet-Löbl.

Derivatio nominis: The name of the new species is derived from the masculine Latin noun *jocus, -i* = joke, applied in its diminutive form.

Clambus laetulus spec. nov.

Very small, evenly convex, dorsal surface with few long bristles; metasternum short with longitudinally concave surface covered by long leaning bristles; temporal angle narrow and rounded; aedeagus small and narrow, of symmetrical type. Reddish brown with lighter transparent thoracic margins.

Head broad, moderately projecting in front of eyes, the ratio of the distance between the temporal angles to the length between this line and clypeal margin is 42: 15; clypeus evenly rounded between temporal angles. Dorsal profile in lateral view evenly arcuate, reaching clypeal margin at an angle of about 65°. Eye large, temporal margin narrow, only slightly broadening proximally; a hardly indicated angle is situated at the basal margin of the eye. Lateral margin moderately arcuate anteriorly, turning gradually into a narrower arch towards obtuse angle. Integument perfectly smooth and shiny. Pubescence consists of a pair of very long setae on a horizontal line between antennal insertions, a few shorter ones on the clypeus, and extremely fine leaning hairs on the disc from between the eyes to the clypeus. The density of the latter, microscopic pubescence corresponds to about four hairs to the breadth of the eye; the extremely fine hairs are shorter than the distance between their insertions. — Pronotum convex but lateral lobes not quite vertical. Anterior margin of pronotum forming a flat arch almost evenly turning through lateral margin into the broadly arcuate posterior angle. Integument smooth and shiny, sometimes with an indistinct trace of fine shagreen. Micropubescence similar to that on head; although setae are not present in any of the specimens at hand, a pair of basal punctures in front of the scutellum indicate that this usual pair might be present in fresh specimens of this species too. — Elytra only as long as combined breadth, broadly and evenly arcuate both in dorsal and lateral views. Suture, as is usual in the genus, immarginate, disc without L-shaped impression. Integument similar to that of the pronotum, micropubescence more widely spaced. Apparently only three erect setae are present on the disc, situated in a triangle about in the middle, the one nearest to the scutellum being finer and shorter than the other two. The latter two, and about ten along the lateral margin, and one at the sutural angle are as long as the diameter of the eye. — Metasternum considerably reduced in the middle, its posterior, horizontal portion hardly more than a quarter of lateral length. Its surface behind the sharply elevated anterior margin flat, only slightly concave laterally. Long leaning bristles as long as the plate laterally, but considerably longer towards arcuately reduced middle. A patch with waxy substance present beneath leaning bristles. Femoral plates smooth and shiny, with long leaning hairs. Sternites smooth with few fine hairs, anal sternite with a small apical area of denser pubescence. — Antennae pale yellow with darker basal segment; 7th segment as long as broad, 8th only slightly broader than long. — Aedeagus small, narrow, and symmetrical. Penis dorsoventrally flattened to upturned apex. Fused parameres very elongate with rounded apex. Length 0.18 mm, of which free-standing portion of penis is 0.05 mm. Penis 0.028 mm broad in middle, parameres 0.03 mm broad near base and 0.015 mm at apex, fig. 7 B-C.

Length: 0.6 mm with head bent (holotype) about 0.85 mm if head stretched; breadth: 0.6 mm.

Distribution: Malaysia, Perak.

Material examined: 6♂ and 3♀. Holotype, allotype and 4 paratypes in Mus. Genève, 3 paratypes in the author's collection.

Holotypus ♂, allotypus ♀ and all 7 paratypi: Malaisie, Perak, Cascade Sungei Simei, Cameron Highlands, III.1977, T. Jaccoud.

Derivatio nominis: Latin adjective *laetus, -a, um* in its diminutive form, = fat, in the sense of roundish.

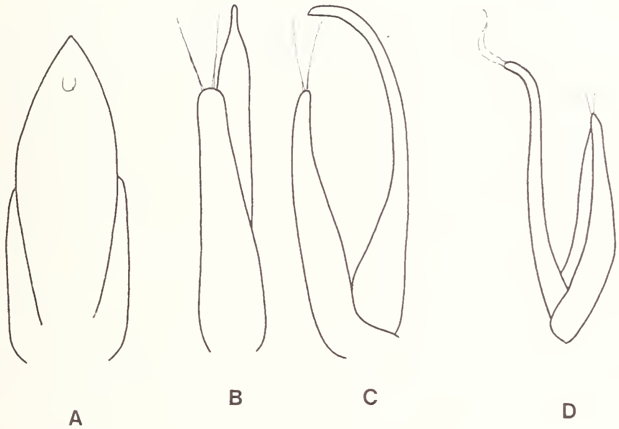

FIG. 7.

Aedeagi of *Clambus* species. A = *C. joculus* spec. nov., ventral view. B-C = *C. laetulus* spec. nov., dorsal and lateral views. D = *C. bengalensis* spec. nov., lateral view.

Clambus bengalensis spec. nov.

Very small, coffee-brown with lighter transparent lateral margins of pronotum. Dorsal surface with a few moderately long, fine erect hairs. Temporal margin narrow, angle obtuse and rounded, level with middle of eye. Metasternum moderately reduced in middle, overlain with long leaning setae of the anterior margin; plate not transversely impressed. Aedeagus small, penis bisinuate apically, parameres comparatively broad.

Head broad, clypeus moderately produced, evenly arcuate, the distance between temporal angles about three times longer than the distance between this line and clypeus (17: 5.5). Temporal margin narrow also at temporal angle, angle obtuse (120°) and weakly rounded, angles little apparent in dorsal view, situated about at middle of eye. Dorsal profile evenly and moderately convex, meeting clypeus at an angle of about 60°. Integument smooth with a few long but very fine erect hairs; these are shorter than the diameter of the eye and often cling to the surface in mounted specimens; pubescence shorter and denser on the clypeus, disc also with hardly visible microscopic hairs. — Pronotum convex, lateral lobes almost vertical. Lateral lobe evenly arcuate from obtuse anterior angle into posterior margin. Integument smooth and shiny with microscopic hairs, and apparently with a single pair of erect hairs behind middle of length. — Elytra about as long as combined breadth (26: 25), lateral margins evenly arcuate in dorsal view. Sutural profile evenly arcuate from base of elytra to apex, but the arch is more convex anteriorly than posteriorly. Suture line smooth and not furcate, disc without L-shaped impression. Integument smooth, with probably less than 20 moderately long semi-erect or recumbent setae; lateral margin with 11 or 12 setae which are more closely set at the humeral section and there recumbent, more erect behind. — Posterior, horizontal plate of metasternum three times longer laterally than in the middle. Anterior margin sharply elevated, plate flat behind with an area of waxy substance. Long setae of anterior margin slightly longer than the plate itself; integument smooth. Femoral plates comparatively short (12: 32), smooth with few long recumbent hairs. Sternites smooth with short pubescence, without distinct anal aggregation of hairs. — 7th segment of antenna smaller than 6th or 8th, latter triangular. — Aedeagus small, penis of symmetrical type. Penis broad at base, gradually tapering to apex, inner sac extruded at apex in all three males. In lateral view penis curved against the apex of parameres, then at the same angle turned proximally. Fused parameres much broader than penis, apically asymmetrically truncate. Length 0.17 mm, of which free-standing part of penis is 0.05 mm. Penis 0.03 mm at base and 0.01 mm near apex. Fused parameres 0.05 mm broad, fig. 7 D.

Length: 0.8 mm with head stretched; breadth: 0.62 mm.

Distribution: India, W. Bengal.

Material examined: 3♂ and 3♀, and 2 further specimens. Holotype, allotype and 3 paratypes in Mus. Genève, 2 paratypes in the author's collection and 1 in Basel.

Holotypus ♂, allotypus ♀ and 2 paratypi: India, W. Bengal, Darjeeling distr., Mahanadi, 1200 m, 6.X.1978, Besuchet-Löbl; 3 paratypi as holotypus but 19.X.1978; 1 paratypus: Kalimpong Umg. [ebung], Bhakta Bahadur, IX.1976.

Derivatio nominis: From the geographic name of the Bengal District of India.

Clambus foveatus spec. nov.

Small, bright reddish-brown, dorsal and ventral surface with few long and erect setae. Temporal angle at middle of eye; lateral margin of pronotum slightly concave; suture of elytra marginate, disc without L-shaped impression; sutural profile of elytra flattened over a section; posterior section of metasternum long in middle, transversely impressed; aedeagus of symmetrical type, penis very thin and elongate, bisinuate, parameres bifid.

Head broad, moderately produced, almost three times broader between temporal angles than length between this line and clypeal margin (20: 7). Temporal angle distinct but rounded, as both temporal and collar margins are bent towards it; the angle is situated level with the middle of eye. Dorsal profile evenly arcuate, meeting clypeal margin at an angle of about 70°. Integument smooth and shiny. Frons between antennal insertions with about 10 long and erect setae, each as long as the diameter of eye. Clypeus with denser pubescence consisting of hairs half as long as the setae. There is no microscopic pubescence as in *C. laetulus.* — Pronotum broad and evenly convex, lateral lobes not quite vertical. Anterior lateral angle narrowly rounded, lateral margin straight or even slightly emarginate, posterior angle broadly rounded. Integument smooth and shiny, broad margin of lateral lobes lighter and glassily transparent. A pair of long and erect setae is situated at the horizontal median line of the disc as far apart from each other as indicated by the extended triangle of scutellum, and another pair closer to each other and to the basal margin. — Elytra a little longer than combined breadth (29: 27), lateral margins evenly arcuate in dorsal view. Sutural profile arcuate in anterior third of length, flattened and straight in median half and bent towards apex behind. Sutural margin elevated from behind scutellum and followed by a shallow subsutural fovea over whole length. This character, together with the long dorsal setae, is typical for the species of the genus *Sphaerothorax* Endrödy-Younga. Integument smooth and shiny. Disc with approximately 20 long and erect setae similar to those of pronotum; lateral margin with 11 or 12, near the humeral angle with more closely set, similar setae. — Metasternum moderately reduced in middle, posterior, horizontal plate almost half as long there as it is laterally (8: 20). Plate transversely impressed, bottom of impression appearing as a sharp line in the median section; anterior margin sharply elevated, giving rise to a set of long and leaning setae which are just longer in the median

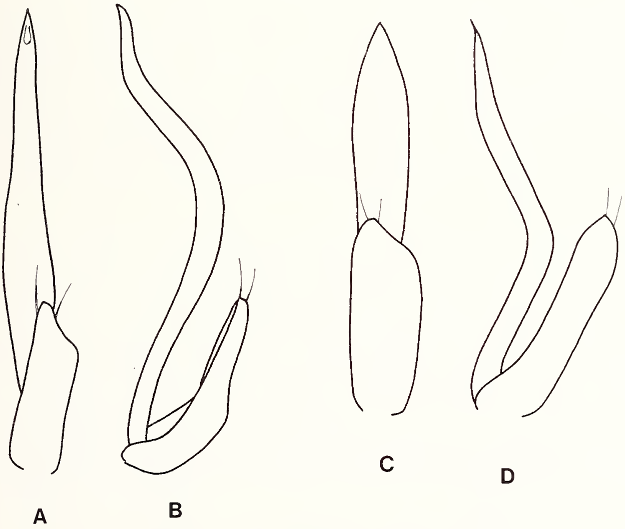

FIG. 8.

Aedeagi of *Clambus* species alternately in dorsal and in lateral view. A-B = *C. foveatus* spec. nov. C-D = *C. obtusus* spec. nov.

section than the plate itself. Integument shiny except for a patch covered by a waxy substance. Femoral plates smooth and shiny with few long leaning hairs. Sternites very finely punctate, with short hairs which are densely set at the apex of anal sternite. — Antennae yellow-brown, 5th and 6th segments similar, longer than broad, 7th shorter and narrower than 6th and 8th (unusual in the genus); 8th as long as broad. — Aedeagus small and narrow. Penis evenly tapering from broad, dorsoventrally compressed base to filiform apical portion. It makes in lateral view a double bend ventrad (away from parameres); apex of fused parameres broadly and asymmetrically truncate, and emarginate between a pair of lateral processes (holotype) or asymmetrically truncate (paratype). Length 0.30 mm of which free-standing portion of penis is 0.17 mm. Penis 0.03 mm broad near base and 0.01 mm near to its apex; fused parameres 0.047 mm broad, fig. 8 A-B.

Length: 0.9 mm with head bent, about 1.0 mm if head stretched; breadth 0.65 mm.

Distribution: Malaysia, Perak.

Material examined: 2♂ and 5♀. Holotype, allotype and 3 paratypes in Mus. Genève, 2 paratypes in the author's collection.

Holotypus ♂, allotypus ♀ and 5 paratypi: Malaisie, Perak, Cascade Sungei Simei, Cameron Highlands, III.1977, T. Jaccoud.

Derivatio nominis: Adjective formed from the Latin noun *fovea, -ae,* f. = furrow, referring to the subsutural fovea of the elytra.

Clambus obtusus spec. nov.

Similar and closely related to *C. foveatus.* Small, reddish brown with lighter transparent lateral margins of pronotum. Dorsal and ventral surfaces with few long setae. Temporal angle of head level with middle of eye. Lateral margin of pronotum straight for a section. Disc of elytra without an L-shaped impression, but with subsutural furrow and elevated sutural margin. Sutural profile flattened for a section. Posterior section of metasternum long in the middle and transversely impressed. Penis lanceolate, symmetrical. Characters not repeated in the following description were found to be identical with *C. foveatus* described above.

Sutural margin of elytra similarly elevated but the subsutural furrow narrower and even shallower, only faintly indicated. Dorsal depression of elytra similar, suggesting the name of this species. Erect setae of elytra of similar length but more numerous on each elytron, approximately 30; marginal setae similarly 11 in number. Ventral structure similar. The main difference between *C. obtusus* and *C. foveatus* is in the structure of the penis. External characters are not sufficiently reliable to distinguish between them. Penis narrowly lanceolate, slightly dilating towards apical fifth, evenly tapering to pointed apex behind. Penis in lateral view bent only once ventrad, at apex of fused parameres. Length of aedeagus 0.30 mm, of which free-standing portion of penis is 0.17 mm. Breadth of penis 0.037 mm at apex of parameres, 0.04 mm at apical fifth. Fused parameres rounded at apex, breadth 0.05 mm, fig. 8 C-D.

Length: 1.05 mm with head stretched; breadth: 0.75 mm.

Distribution: India, Kerala and Madras.

Material examined: 5♂ and 5♀. Holotype, allotype and 2 paratypes in Mus. Genève; 6 paratypes in author's collection.

Holotypus ♂, allotypus ♀ and 1 paratypus: India, Kerala, Cardamon H., Valara Falls, 450-500 m, 25.XI.1972, Besuchet-Löbl-Mussard. Further paratypi: 1 Kerala, Karala, Cardamon H., Pambanar-Peermade, 950 m, 9.XI.1972, Besuchet-Löbl-Mussard; 1 Cardamon Hills, Mundakayam, 100 m, 9.XI.1972, Besuchet & Löbl; 4 Kornatoka, Yellapur, 12 km SW, 500 m, 7.VII-14.VIII.1984, S. Gill; 1 Madras, Palini H., 16 km E. Kodaikanal, 1400 m, 15.XI.1972, Besuchet-Löbl-Mussard. — One further female from the last locality is not designated as a paratype.

Derivatio nominis: From *obtusus, -a, -um,* an adjective formed from the Latin verb *obtundo, -ere* = to thump, in the sense of flatten, referring to the discal depression of elytra.

Clambus villosus Endrödy-Younga

Clambus villosus Endrödy-Younga, 1978: 78.

This species, originally described from Sri Lanka has now been identified from Nepal, where 2♂ and 1♀ were collected by the Nepal Expedition of the Ottawa Museum: Kachunani nr Birganj, between 4 and 15 September 1967.

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